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HEALING AT SUNSET.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"At even, when the sun did set, they brought unto Him all that were diseased."—St, Mark, 1st and 32d.

Judea's summer day went down,
When lo! from vale and plain,
Around the Heaven Healer throng'd
A sick and sorrowing train.

The pallid brow—the hectic cheek—
The cripple bent with care—
And he whose soul dark demons lash'd
To foaming rage, was there.

He raised his hand—the lame man leap'd
The blind forgot his woe,
And with a startling rapture, gaz'd
On Nature's glorious show.

Up from his bed of misery rose
The paralytic pale,
And the loath'd leper dared once more,
His fellow-man to hail.

Mark—on the arm of pitying love
The lunatic reclin'd,
While unaccustom'd words of praise
Relieved his struggling mind.

The mother to her idiot boy
The name of Jesus taught,
Who thus, with sudden touch, had fired
The chaos of his thought.

For all that sad, imploring train,
He heal'd ere evening fell,
And speechless joy that night was born
In many a lowly cell.

Ere evening fell!—Oh! ye who find
The chills of age descend,
And with the lustre of your locks,
The almond blossoms blend.

Yet have not o'er an erring life
With deep repentance griev'd
But left the safety of the soul
Unstudied—unachiev'd.

Before the hopeless shades of night
Distil their baleful dew,
Haste!—heed the Heavenly Healer's call,
Whose mercy waits for you.

BIOGRAPHY.

Zachary Taylor.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS.

Old Virginia has been called "the Mother of Statesmen," and in the better days of the Republic she was deserving of the eulogium. In later times under the misgovernment of a body of abstract politicians—men who measure the capacity of Governments by their limited statures as men,—the sceptre has departed from the Old Dominion, and Virginia, as was said of Scotland by Dr. Johnson, upon the occasion of his visit to the Hebrides, has become a new State——to go from.—With vast and magnificent resources, washed by the Ocean and the Ohio, divided by noble rivers, with mountain treasures with a productive clime, a rich soil and wide spread boundaries, she is, what she is,—one of the oldest and largest states in the Union, and yet behind some of the youngest and smallest in wealth, in enterprise, and in public prosperity.—Nevertheless Virginia has a history of which we feel proud,—a history identified with many of the best, and we are sorry to add, the worst Administrations,—from George Washington to John Tyler,—"Hypeion to a Satyr,"—the extreme of human greatness and the smallest of bigmy politicians. Virginia indeed as we read her, like some of the Republics of the old world, lives more in the past than the present. Still we remember the names of Washington and Marshall, the great Statesman and the profound Jurist, of Jefferson and Madison, the author of the declaration of Independence, and the great man in the Convention which framed the Constitution, of Monroe, the good President, of Benjamin Harrison, of Richard Henry Lee, foremost in the cause of Liberty, of Henry Clay, of William H. Harrison, western men, though Virginia born,—and can never be indifferent to a soil where so many distinguished Patriots were born, and where the obsequies of so many have been performed.

The present war with Mexico recalls the name of another Virginia born, though early transplanted to the west and south. We speak of course of Zachary Taylor,—a man who at an early age developed rare qualities of character, but who only recently has presented his name conspiculously and admiringly before the whole country. As occasions are made to bring forth extraordinary qualities of character, so the war with Mexico has shown Gen. Taylor to be a man equal to the greatest emergency. Poorly supported at home, upon a distant scene of service, and with a host of enemies all around him, he has shown both a courage and skill quite unsurpassed in the military history of the country,—and may we not add, without boasting for our people, not excelled in the military history of the world.

Zachary Taylor was born in Orange county, Virginia, in the year 1790. His father was a man for the time in which he lived,—a Colonel with a rank won in the State service, a man of great natural courage snd great good sense, like the son "rough" in his exterior, but withal "ready" for every office of service and of kindness. Col. Richard Taylor was one of the Pioneers to "the dark and bloody ground," and resided near Lexington until the year of his death in 1826. The old man had participated in many rencontres with the Savages of the West, and it was in the rude school of almost Aboriginal life that Taylor received his early education.

Our present hero, with his brothers, received their early training from a private tutor, a New England man, still living, and who bears cheerful testimony both to the aptitude and integrity of his pupil.—Patient to study, quick to learn, slowly but surely, the youth pushed his way to manhood. Boldness, fortitude and perseverence were early shown and were doubtless the ground work of that marked eminence of character since reached by the soldier and the General.

The army was his chosen profession, for in imagination "he had been a soldier in his youth," and longed

"To follow to the field some warlike Lord."

In 1808, incited partly by the war spirit prevailing in consequence of the audacious attack of the Leopard upon the Chesapeake, he sought a connexion with that army, in which he has now seen nearly forty years of service. The stars and stripes were lowered to the cross of St. George, in consequence of a cowardly attack of a well armed force in time of peace, upon a vessel wholly unprepared for an engagement. The people were indignant and mortified, and Taylor, then capable of self-judgment, participated largely in the prevailing spirit to redress outrage received. Entering the Army as a Lieutenant of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, Taylor grew rapidly in public favor and in a knowledge of the profession of arms. The wide and wild West became the scene of his exploits, and in 1812, his correct deportment and capability for service brought him orders to command fort Harrison, in Indiana. He was breveted here as Major for his success in a fierce battle with the Indians,—and it was one of the most brilliant defences of the Indian war. It was Madison who conferred this brevet, and General Hopkins, who wrote to Governor Shelby that "Captain Zachary Taylor had raised for himself a character not be affected by his eulogy." In 1832 our hero was raised to the rank of Colonel and his next scene of public labor after the war of 1812, was in Florida, where several battles were to be fought, great privations endured, and withal, few laurels to be won. But though, like all high honors, they were few, Taylor did win them, and from the swamps of Florida, where the very air was a pestilence, and from the midst of armed men, who, like the followers of Rhoderic Dhu, sprung forth from every copse and glen around him. For the fame and health of the soldier, Florida was worse than Mexico; but Taylor moved among the hammocks and everglades of the peninsula with unconcern, save for the mission upon which he was engaged. Incredible hardship was the necessary consequence of every forward movement, and fighting "Alligator" and "Sam Jones," was but fighting "Tecumseh" and "Ollowachica" over again. The battle of Lake Okee Chohe was one of the most fierce and bloody our troops have ever encountered. Twenty-six were killed and 112 wounded. For six weeks a small body of troops had penetrated through an unknown land, and in pursuit of an enemy more terrible in their modes of battle than even the most refined cruelties of civilized or Christian warfare.

Colonel Taylor was complemented here with the rank of Brigadier General by Brevet, and after securing peace, and serving in Florida until 1840, he was transferred to the command of the South West.

His exploits for two years past, have been made familiar by recent events. He was at Corpus Christi from August 1845, to March 1846, whence under orders from General Government, he commenced the lead of the Army, designed by the Administration for the invasion of Mexican territory. Leaving the borders of the Nueces on the 11th, he reached the Colorado on the 21st, where he received notification that his march would be resisted. Nothing daunted, the Rubicon was passed on the 22d, and war became inevitable. General Taylor was at Point Isabel on the 24th, on the Eastern bank of the Rio Grande, and from the margin of this memorable barrier he looked with the flashing of his own dark eyes, and the lightning of his frowning batteries, into the enemy's country. For 27 days, front to front, upon opposite sides of the river, with shotted batteries, and matches ready to be lighted, the Mexican and Americans frowned upon each other. As well could a thousand lions and tigers have safely faced each other, as so many men armed to the teeth, from the two shores of the river.

The battles of the 8th and 9th of May, Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, the seige and capitulation of Monterey, Buena Vista, the great triumph of the war, are occurrences that bring with the naming of them, the remembrance of the exploits performed, and their own proper reflections. General Taylor was the master mind which directed all this,—and whether in the midst of his columns upon the plains of battle, or in the tented field in the repose of peace, or quietly recording the victory of his army, or remembering the dead who have fallen around him, in joy for success, in sympathy for affliction, in the endurance of hardships, he has been a true man, and a true soldier. Modesty and bravery in all his conduct and correspondence, have ever shone conspicuously together, and we can say of him heartily and truly,—though he is not our best and favorite man for the first civil office in the gift of the People,—that no man ever performed his official duties with more promptness, with more grace and brilliancy, or with more success, than Zachary Taylor. As a soldier, he whom the poet pronounced

"The foremost man of all this world,"

was not above him, as a prompt, ready, skilful, honorable Chieftain. He is not as Cæsar was, proud, ambitious,—and what the Roman excelled him in genius, Taylor makes up in the mild behavior and humility of his character.

A Russian Imperial Review.

We have received a letter from a friend in Europe, from which (though not intended for publication) we cannot forbear making an extract. The writer had the good fortune to be present at the late annual review of the Russian Imperial Guard by the Emperor at St. Petersburgh which is composed of 60,000 men, and as such descriptions are seldom afforded the American reader, it will be read with interest.—[New Haven Register.

St. Petersburg, June 1847.

* * Every year this review takes place at the imperial city preparatory to the departure of the troops for their summer quarters. For about four hours I had a good view of the magnificent sight, and my hurried pen will fail me to give you an adequate description of its exceeding splendor. When I arrived upon the ground the troops had already begun to march. The balconies and windows of the public buildings and elegant private residences surrounding the field were filled with ladies and gentlemen, and the sides of the field itself covered with a dense mass of men, women and children. On one side of the field a gorgeous tent was pitched upon a raised platform for the Empress, and before her Majesty and the Emperor the troops had to pass in review. The panoramic view of the whole field, you can readily imagine, was beautiful. But to the view itself of this great body of 60,000 troops, who in part only compose the *garde imperial* of the Emperor Nicholas, and who are distinct from the main army of Russia, which I believe numbers near one million rank and file.

The foot soldiers, infantry principally, first passed in review, marching by platoons of companies containing perhaps one hundred and fifty men each, and in double order. As the several platoons arrived opposite the Emperor the peculiar Russian hurrah went up the whole length of the line, making the welkin ring. The soldiers were all picked men, tall, athletic, and every one of them with a heavy black moustache. They moved with mathematical precision, and whether on a slow or quick march, seemed like pieces of mechanism, and the muskets not varying it seemed an inch either in the heigth or inclination given to them. Of all the marching I have seen—and I have seen the American, French, Dutch and Prussian soldiers—none will at-all compare with the Russian. Uniform of the infantry was blue and red, not unlike our militia uniform in Connecticut. It was about two hours before the infantry had passed in review, and then came the cavalry, advancing in double order by platoons of sixty horses abreast; and here was a sight that beggars description, and which when I recall it, seems like a magnificent vision.

First came a company of Caucasian princes, mounted upon black, coal-black, fiery steeds, with long manes and tails almost sweeping the ground. The Caucasians were dressed in a red garment, fitting closely to the skin, and over this a finely wrought steel chain armor, covering the entire body fell from the head loosely over the neck and shoulders; upon their feet they wore a kind of sandal, and upon their legs leather leggins, similar to those of our Indian warriors; across their backs they carried a bow, with well-filled quivers; in their hands a carbine, and in their girdles the savage looking *yaghtigahn*. They are a fierce, though handsome looking set of fellows. Next came the Tartars, upon their wild-looking, fleet horses—the horses all of them carrying their necks forward and their heads high up in the air, as if snuffing the breeze, and so uniform was the line of heads as if they were all drawn up by pulleys.—The costume of the Tartar soldier is a blue frock, trimmed with silver, and a kind of scull cap, bound with fur; in his hands he carries a spear, the end of which he rests upon the head, between the ears of his horse. Then came the chevalier lancers, splendid looking men, dressed in white cassimere; with heavy and highly polished brass breast plates and brass helmets, surmounted by the imperial eagles, all mounted upon most elegant horses.

Regiment after regiment passed by, each regiment with different colored horses and the horses in each regiment so well matched in size, form, color, and indeed every respect, that to distinguish them each had braided in his mane his number upon a small plate. The lancers are all picked men, and are the flower of the Russian army, the officers being of noble birth; and were it not for the different colored pennants they carried upon their lances, and the color of their horses, no one regiment could be distinguished from another, so nearly alike are they. After the lancers came the Imperial Hussars, in their costume of red, with high fur caps, and mounted every one upon white steeds. This regiment, it is said, is the favorite regiment of the Empress. Then came the Imperial Carbineers mounted on black horses, and dressed like the lancers, except that their helmets and breastplates were of steel, highly polished.—Following these came the Cossacks—their black steeds carrying their head high in the air. The dress of the Cossacks is similar to that of the Tartars, which I have above described, except in their caps which are high and of fur; their weapon is a steel sharp pointed lance. * * *

The rear of this immense body of cavalry, amounting to over 30,000, was brought up by regiments of mounted artillery, six horses (three abreast) to each gun, and of sappers and miners; and then came the baggage wagons and the ponton train. But the greatest sight was the marching of the horses attached to the different regiments. They seemed like machines. You think it "strange" no doubt, and yet 'tis no less "strange than true," that every horse in marching kept perfect time with his feet with the music. I never saw soldiers on foot do it better—indeed not so well—for when a quick lively tune was played by the music, every horse commenced a trot and kept up the same uniformity of step as before when on a walk. And then to see those horses wheel by companies and in double order coming round with the precision of a compass describing a circle, it exceeded any thing I ever imagined.

After the whole army (for the Imperial Guard is organized as an entire and distinct army) had passed in review before the emperor, the infantry left the field, and the cavalry remained in full possession of it, and went through with some evolutions. First the Caucasians came at a full run down the field, and then the other regiments in succession. After this, the whole body stationed themselves at some distance opposite the Emperor, in close order, and at a given signal half of this body, over 15,000 horsemen, started on a run, and suddenly halted a few feet in advance of the Emperor, preserving as they halted, the same compactness and the same perfect front which they had before starting. A few more evolutions, which I have not time to write about now, finished the review of the day—a day which has done much to impress on me the remark of Napoleon, that with an army of Russian soldiers, he would conquer the whole world. He spoke of the soldiers, not of the officers, of whom he had not a high opinion. The Russian soldier is a mere machine, and not a thought beyond his church and the Emperor—and for both he believes it his duty to live and die. Most of the army is composed of serfs or slaves; and the pay of the soldier is only about three dollars per annum. He is fed upon a coarse bread and a kind of soup, and upon some great fete day he is given meat as a luxury. The pay of the Russian officers is also very small. A lieutenant gets but 500 rubles per annum, which is a little more than $100; a captain 700 rubles, and a Colonel only 2000 rubles. You ask how they live? The officers generally have a competency beyond their pay; some few there are who have not, and their condition is worse than the soldier's for the latter is provided with a uniform and is fed at the expense of the Emperor.

I finish this letter by daylight, and yet it is after 10 o'clock, P. M. The sun does not set here, at present, until 9½ P M.

Yours, &c.

THE NEWSPAPERS.

It was a saying of the renowned Dr. Franklin, that he never took up a newspaper, but that he discovered something in it that he did not know before, and which it was profitable and interesting to him to learn; so we can say there is no paper published, which does not contain, either in its editorial or select department, matters or sentiments which have a living interest, and which plead with mute but touching eloquence for an unmarred record and an enduring existence.

A LITTLE WORD.

A little word in kindness spoken,
A motion or a tear,
Has often healed a heart that's broken,
And made a friend sincere.

A word, a look, has crushed to earth,
Full many a budding flower,
Which, had a smile but owned its birth,
Would bless life's darkest hour.

Then deem it not an idle thing,
A pleasant word to speak;
The face you wear, the thoughts you bring,
A heart may heal or break.

The War with Mexico.

In "Brownson's Quarterly Review" for the last month, (July, 1847,) the editor argues that the War with Mexico is "uncalled for, impolitic, and unjust." Mr. Brownson is known to wield a powerful pen; he has been for many years considered as no mean champion of democracy, in support of which he obtained considerable celebrity while editor of the "Democratic Review." He is still the political friend of the President, and an adherent of the party by whom he was elected.—It was therefore certainly not to be expected that such a man, in such a position, would undertake to demolish every argument advanced by Mr. Polk and his friends in support of the present war, as Mr. Brownson has done. He has thus voluntarily rendered a service to truth, for which the "Democrats" will never forgive him. But we will allow him to speak for himself:

"For ourselves, we have regarded the Mexican war from the first as uncalled for, impolitic, and unjust. We have examined the documents published by order of the Government; we have read the official defence of the war in the last annual message of the President to Congress, and with every disposition to find our own Government in the right; but we are bound to say that our original impressions have been strengthened rather than weakened. The President undoubtedly makes it clear that we had many just causes of complaint against Mexico, which, at the time of their occurrence, might have justified reprisals, perhaps even war, but he cannot plead these in justification of the present war; for they were not the ground on which we professed to engage in it.—The official announcement of the President to Congress was that war already existed between the two Republics by the act of Mexico herself; and, whatever use we may make of old grievances in adjusting the terms of peace, we can make no use of them in defending the war. We can plead in its defence only the fact on which we grounded it—namely, war exists by the act of Mexico herself. But unhappily, at the time of the official announcement, war did not exist between the two Republics at all, for neither Republic had declared war against the other; there had been a collision of their forces, but this was not war, as the President would probably have conceded had he known or recollected the distinction between war and hostilities. By placing the war on the ground that it existed by the act of Mexico, and that ground being false, he has left it wholly indefensible, whatever old grievances we may have to allege against Mexico.

"The act of Mexico in crossing the Rio Grande, and engaging our troops on territory which she had possessed and still claimed as hers, but which we asserted had, by a recent act, against which she had protested, become ours—the act which the President chose to inform Congress and the world was war—may or may not have been a just cause for declaring war against her, but it assuredly was not war itself. We have no intention to justify Mexico. She may have been decidedly in the wrong, she may have had no valid title to the territory of which the President had just taken military occupation; that territory may have been rightfully ours, and it may even have been the duty of the President to occupy and defend it; but it cannot be denied that she had once possessed it; that it was still a part of one of her States or Provinces; that she still claimed it, and had continued to exercise jurisdiction over it till driven from it by our army of occupation; that she invaded it with an armed force, if invasion it can be called, not as territory belonging to us, but as territory belonging to her; and that she attacked our troops, not for the reason that they were ours, but for the reason, as she held, (and she had as good a right to be judge in her own case as we had in ours,) that they were intruders, trespassers on her soil. The motive of the act was not war against the United States, but the expulsion of intruders from her own territory.

"No sophistry can make her act war; certainly not without conceding that our act in taking military possession of that territory was also war, and if that was war, then the war, if it existed at all, existed by our act and not by hers, for her act was consequent upon ours. The most that the President was at liberty to say, without condemning his own Government was, that there had been a collision of the forces of the two Republics on a territory claimed by each; but this collision he had no right to term war, for every body knows that it takes something more than a collision of their respective forces on a disputed territory to constitute a war between two civilized nations. In no possible point of view was the announcement of the President that war existed between the two Republics, and existed by the act of Mexico, correct. It did not exist at all; or, if it did, it existed not by act of Mexico, but by our act. In either case, the official announcement was false, and cannot be defended.

"The President may have been governed by patriotic motives; he may have felt that prompt and energetic action was required; he may have believed that, in great emergencies, the chief magistrate of a powerful Republic, having to deal with a weak and disgraceful State, should rise superior to mere technical forms, and the nicetues of truth and honor; but it strikes us that he would have done better, proved himself even more patriotic, and sufficiently prompt and energetic, if he had confined himself to the ordinary rules of morality, and the well defined principles of international law. By aspiring to rise above these, and to appear original, he has placed his country in a false position, and debarred himself, whatever the just causes of war Mexico may have given us from pleading one of them in justification of the actual war. We must be permitted to regret that he did not reflect beforehand that, if he placed the defence of the war on the ground that it already existed, and existed by the act of Mexico herself, and on that ground demanded of Congress the means of prosecuting it, (as he must have known it would,) have nothing whatever to allege in its or his own justification. He should have been lawyer enough to have known that he could not plead anew, after having failed on his first issue. It is often hazardous in our pleadings to plead what is not true; and in doing so in the present case, the President has not only offended morality, which he may regard as a small matter, but has even committed a blunder

"The course the President should have pursued is plain and obvious. On learning the state of things on the frontier, the critical condition of our army of occupation, he should have demanded of Congress the reinforcements and supplies necessary to relieve it, and secure the purpose for which it was avowedly sent to the Rio Grande; and, if he believed it proper or necessary, to have, in addition, laid before Congress a full and truthful statement of our relations with Mexico, including all the unadjusted complaints, past and present, we had against her, accompanied by the recommendation of a declaration of war. He would then have kept within the limits of his duty, proved himself a plain constitutional President, and left the responsibility of war or no war to Congress, the only war-making power known to our laws. Congress, after mature deliberation, might or might not have declared war—most likely would not; the responsibility would have rested with it, and no blame would have attached to the President.

"Unhappily this course did not occur to the President, or was too plain and simple to meet his approbation. As if fearful, if Congress deliberated, it might refuse to declare war, and as if determined to have war at any rate; he presented to Congress, not the true issue, whether war should or should not be declared, but the false issue whether Congress would grant him the means of prosecuting a war waged against us by a foreign power.—In the true issue, Congress might have hesitated; in the one actually presented there was no room to hesitate, if the official announcement of the President was to be credited, and hesitation would have been criminal. By declaring that the war already existed, and by the act of Mexico herself, the President relieved Congress of the responsibility of the war by throwing it all on Mexico. But since he cannot fasten it on Mexico—for war did not already exist, or if so by our act, and not hers—it necessarily recoils upon himself, and he must bear the responsibility of doing what the constitution forbids him to do, of making war without the interventions of Congress. In effect, therefore, he has trampled the constitution under his feet, set a dangerous precedent, and, by the official publication of a palpable falsehood, sullied the national honor. It is with no pleasure that we speak thus of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, for whose elevation to his high and responsible office we ourselves voted. But whatever may be our attachment to party, or the respect we hold to be due from all good citizens to the civil magistrate, we cannot see the constitution violated and the national honor sacrificed, whether by friend or foe, from good motives or bad, without entering, feeble though it be, our stern and indignant protest."

Poetry.—It is the gift of poetry to hallow every place in which it moves, to breathe round nature an oder more exquisite than the perfume of the rose, and to shed over it a tint more magical than the blush of morning.

SOMERSET HERALD.

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H. D. Maxwell, Northampton
J. B. Salisbury, Susquehanna
Elhanan Smith, Wyoming
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Hon. Albert Gallatin, of New York, and Hon. Simeon Baldwin, of Connecticut, are the oldest living ex-members of Congress—both between 80 and 90 years of age.

Col. May.–This gallant officer passed through Harrisburg last week, on his way to Carlisle, where he is to establ sh a school for Cavalry.

[*For the Herald.*

West Newton, Aug. 8, 1847.

Mr. Editor:—You will perceive by the Pittsburg and Greensburg papers that the Books of the Youghiogheny Navigation Company are to open, to receive subscription of stock to that improvement, as far up as West Newton, which the coal mines on that stream alone will justify the improvement.

Now, sir, permit me to suggest to the people of your Town and the country along the road leading to Cumberland, the expediency of at once contributing to repair it, to make it passable for staging and wagons. This can only be done by donations of your People, along the line, and would richly repay them back by the immense travel that it would bring on the road, it being a route so much less mountanious than the national; about the same distance from Cumberland to West Newton as it is to Brownsville, and 24 miles less to Pittsburg from the former than the latter place, which would be considerable in carrying passengers and mails, that with the difference in grade and the price of feed would certainly draw the travel from the national on to your road. We can have a daily line of Boats or more from Pittsburg to our place, which they make the distance in about two hours, when the improvement is made. This together with advantage of the Turnpike which is in very good repair under the efficient management of the sequestrators from our place to Somerset, would be inducement sufficient to induce stages and wagons to fill up the road, if you can get your cross road in repair. This ought to impress the minds of the citizens along the line the more forcibly at this time, owing to the policy that the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road intends to pursue, by their adopting the Wheeling terminus; they will have 210 miles of road to construct, which if it should take them as long to build as the 184 they have already done, say nothing of the mountains and ridges they have to climb and tunnel in the latter they had not in the former, nor of their exhausted means depending solely on the 3 million bonds of an uncertain interest paying state, which alone depends their vitality and taking, most favourable disposal of their bonds, they do not more than get to their own State line, while the prejudices of the Canal along the line will go for putting down the bonds. Believing that McClanes influence has been exerted in opposing their late negotiation in securing them means to complete that work to Cumberland, taking in view the terminus both of the Canal and Railroad, terminating there at least for 20 years; with this view of the case would it not be well for you to make an effort and expend some money to bring back some of the old fashioned times, such as having a ready market at any point on your turnpike for your surplus grain, down to the smallest marketing; and if you and your friends will make a visit to our place by this time next year, we will be able to treat you to an excursion by steam boat to Pittsburg and back, through a splendid lock navigation opening out the continuous link that we ought to have had long ere this,

Yours,
West Newton.

Public Meeting.

A Meeting held at the School House at Meyer's Mills on Saturday August 28th, 1847.

The meeting was organized by calling Jost J. Stutzman, Esq., to act as chairman; Jonas Keim and Dr. Joseph Sheets, as assistant chairmen, and Samuel M. Halder as Secretary.

John Witt, Esq., was then called upon to state the object of the meeting, who did so in an explicit and forcible manner; whereupon a motion was made and carried that the chair should appoint a committee of five persons to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

Col. Conrad M. Hicks, Daniel Bueghly, Gabriel Miller, Arthur McKinly, and Gabriel Schrack were appointed said committee, who retired a short time, and upon their return presented the following as their report:

Resolved, That we consider the object of this meeting of vital importance, and think that the object in view, should be acted upon with energy and a spirit of Enterprize, believing that it will in course of time be of great benefit and advantage, particularly to this valley and the south of the county, even beyond the anticipation of any person at this time.

Resolved, That we believe, and have the opinion of men of knowledge and experience, that our hills contain various minerals of vast magnitude, such as Iron ore, stone coal, limestone, &c.

Resolved, That believing as we do, we would respectfully recommend and strongly urge upon the people of the south of the county, and particularly to the citizens of this valley, to raise a small sum of money by subscription for the purpose of employing a suitable person or persons to explore, make searches, and discoveries through this region of country.

Resolved, That we would therefore recommend to have 5 suitable persons appointed by this meeting to act as managers, who shall as soon as a sufficient sum of money be subscribed, have the power to collect the same, and expend it in making discoveries of Iron ore, stone coal, limestone, &c., and to employ a suitable person or persons to aid them in the same.

Resolved, That said managers are to call a meeting monthly, if so often requested, and make a full report to the same, of all the monies received, and how much expended, and their progress in making discoveries in said minerals, and also of the most appropriate sites for erecting a Furnace, Forge, &c.

After the said report was read, it was unanimously adopted by the said meeting, and in pursuance of the 4th resolution the following persons were selected as a board of managers: William Miller, Gillian C. Lint, Esq., Peter Meyers, Jonas Keim and Daniel Miller, Sr.

A subscription list was then opened, and many persons came forward to aid liberally in the matter.

On motion of William Meyers it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in those papers of this county, friendly to the object in view.

JOST J. STUTZMAN, Chairman.
Jonas Keim,
Joseph Sheets,
Assistant Chairmen.
Attest
Samuel M. Haller, Secretary.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American, writing from Knightstown, Indiana, under date of the 25th instant, relates the following:

"Last night, as Messrs. Welch & Delavan's Circus Company were performing at this place, a tremendous hurricane passed us, upset their canvass tent, and tore parts of it to atoms. At the time it occurred, Mr. Levi North, a well known equestrian, was going through his favorite four horse act, when the horses took fright, and threw him on the planks in the ring, dashing his brains out, and killing him instantly. The ring-master was run over by some of the horses, and had one of his arms broken and was otherwise injured, but it is thought not dangerously. Several others of the company were hurt, and among the spectators two women and a child were killed instantly and several others more or less hurt. The storm lasted only a few minutes and devasted a space of a half mile wide, blowing down buildings and killing several persons in the country. The destruction to timber, horses, cattle, sheep, crops, &c. is immense.

Heavy Loss.—It is estimated that the losses by plunder of the United States trains in Mexico, amount to $5,000,000. This is certainly a large amount. From all the published accounts, we had supposed that $2,000,000 would cover this business of the rancheros and guerrillas.–Char. News.

For California.—The U. S. transport ship Sweden will be dispatched for California on or about the 12th of September. Letters will be received at the office of the Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 60, Greenwich street, New York, until her day of sailing.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

The New York Express narrates the following interesting incident in connexion with the conflagration of Mr. Kirkman's establishment in Catharine street, on Thursday evening:

"So sudden and quick was the spread of the flames that Mr. K and his family came very near being destroyed by them. One of his daughters, Miss Margaret Kirkman, a young lady of about nineteen years of age, only escaped, after being severely burnt, by jumping from the fourth story front window of the room in which she slept. It was for some moments a scene of the most thrilling and agonizing interest to those who had assembled in front of the burning building. The fourth story, though even with the rest of the edefice, has very small attic windows. At one of these Miss K. appeared, shrieking in alarm, the fire evidently behind her, and the smoke pouring out over her head—no ladders had yet arrived, and her destruction seemed inevitable—she tried at first to escape the flames, by which she had been already severely burnt, got out on the sill of the window, but it was evident she must soon perish there, and the cry was raised for her to jump; other voices, among which, by this time, was that of her father, exclaiming "not yet, wait a moment till we get ready for you." A feather bed was instantly procured, held about three feet from the ground by six gallant hearts, who were in great jeopardy that she might fall upon and injure one or more of them, but they heeded not and cared not for that. By this time Miss Kirkman, to escape from the smoke and flames, was then compelled to let herself down, and was seen hanging by her extended arms from the window. "Jump now," was the cry. Vast numbers of persons had now assembled, and were lookers on the agonizing scene. The young lady soon let go her hold from that dizzy height of upward of fifty feet, and in an instant was whirled toward the side walk. The heart of every person in the vast multitude started in thrilling emotion and suspense, doubtful as to her fate. In a few moments the cry was raised "she is safe," and three hearty cheers went up, which made the very welkin ring.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The New Orleans papers bring us accounts from Matamoras of the 18th ult., by which it appears that a most lamentable state of things exists along the route to Monterey, for want of a proper force on the road, and that the Mexicans are robbing and slaughtering without restraint every thing and every body that is not strongly protected by a suitable escort.

It also appears that the heavy trains have been halted by order of Gen. Taylor, which the Matamoras Flag attributes to the fact that all idea has been abandoned of that army advancing towards San Luis. The following is the Flag's paragraph on the subject:

"Halting the Trains.—By an arrival yesterday from Camargo, we are informed that an order had been received there from Gen. Taylor, directing a halt of the heavy wagon trains which were being got ready for Monterey, and which it was supposed were intended for the march upon San Luis. We cannot learn whether the dangers of the road or a final resolve not to make any further advance with the army has induced this order; but from other circumstances, we judge the latter cause to have dictated it."

The subjoined paragraph from the Picayune, confirms the views of the Flag that the advance upon San Luis is to be abandoned:

"Diversion of Troops.—We have a letter from the Brasos, dated the 19th instant, mentioning the rumors as current that Gen. Hopping might shortly be expected there, with a considerable body of troops, to embark for Vera Cruz. It is quite sure that such troops as Gen. Taylor can spare, now that the advance upon San Luis Potosi is definitively abandoned will very shortly embark from the Rio Grande for Vera Cruz. It is altogether probable that several general officers will be detached from Gen. Taylor's column to repair to the line from Vera Cruz. But a little time will elapse, we trust, before communications will be entirely re-established between Vera Cruz and the capital."

LATEST FROM TAMPICO.

Tampico, August 17, 1847.

In this place, Tampico, there are hourly reports of large forces being in the rear of the town. At one time you will hear that Urrea is in its vicinity, at the head of three thousand men; again, some other general is preparing an attack; but little heed, however, seems to be placed in them, as the officers in command are well prepared for such an event. although our forces are small. Yesterday we had a regiment parade. Col De Russey inspected the troops, who seem to be well disciplined. I was sorry to see the Louisiana regiment, which he commands—who left your city about a thousand strong—not have more than two hundred men on the plaza, and, by appearances, many of them scarcely fit for duty. What a pity to see so fine a body of men cut off in so short a time, without having an opportunity to take part against the enemies of their country. The war has been the cause of the death of hundreds, but disease of various descriptions has slain its thousands.

This morning at about five o'clock, Second Lieut. John Evans, of Captain Mace's company of the Louisiana Regiment, died of yellow fever; his remains, I understand, will be sent to your city.—There is nothing of any interest passing here worth troubling you with. The town, in a word, may be said to be a mass of dullness.—N. O. National.

HONORABLE CORRECTION.

The Harrisburg Argus, a "Democratic paper," having been led into error concerning Gen. Irvin, says:

"Some time since, we published a communication, in which was set forth for fact, that Gen. Irvin, when in Congress voted against the bill introduced by Mr. Ingersoll, refunding to Gen Jackson the fine imposed on him by Judge Hall, at New Orleans. Our correspondent was in error on this question. Gen. Irvin, then a member of Congress, from Pennsylvania, voted for the bill refunding to Gen. Jackson the fine above mentioned. We take pleasure in correcting the error committed by our worthy correspondent, as we have no desire to do injustice to the personal character or public acts of Mr. Irvin. In "Blair & Rives' Congressional Globe" for the first session of the 28th Congress, page 120, are the yeas and nays upon the passage of the bill. Gen. Irvin's name is among the yeas, of whom there were 158, to 28 nays."

How many of the Locofoco papers which have given currency to the above mistake will have the moral courage and honor to correct it.—Star and Banner.

Advice of Counsel.—There is a well known custom prevailing in our criminal courts of assigning counsel to such prisoners as have no one to defend them.—On one occasion the Court finding a man accused of theft and without counsel said to a lawyer who was present:

"Mr. ——, please to withdraw with the prisoner; confer with him, and then give him such counsel as may be best for his interest."

The lawyer and his client then withdrew, and in fifteen or twenty minutes the lawyer returned into Court.

"Where is the prisoner?" asked the Court.

"He is gone, your honor," said the hopeful legal limb. "Your honor told me to give him the best advice for his interest; and, as he said he was guilty, I thought the best counsel I could offer him was to 'cut and run,' which he took at once."

RETURN OF GEN. KEARNEY.

A Telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati states that Gen. Kearney, late Governor of California, arrived at St. Louis on Wednesday last. He left California on the 18th of June, at which time every thing was quiet.

Col. Mason was left in command. A large fleet was off the coast, consisting of the Columbus, Com. Biddle, the frigate Congress, sloops Portsmouth, Dale, and Warren, and storeships Lexington and Erie.

Col. Fremont, being under arrest, and ordered home for trial, left California with his party about the same time Gen. Kearney did, and was but a short distance in his rear during the entire journey.—He reached Fort Leavenworth before the General's departure for St. Louis. Nothing has yet transpired as to the specific nature of the charges against Colonel Fremont.—Nat. Int.

☞The Pottstown Ledger wishes to know who informs the Village Record that Judge Longstreth, the locofoco candidate for Canal Commissioner, is opposed to the Mexican war? We can only say that it is commonly reported that as he is of the Christian denomination of Friends, that therefore he is opposed to it—as well as on account of the unpardonable blunders of Mr. Polk which brought it on. It is common report, and we have not seen any denial from the Judge himself or any of his friends authorised to speak for him. In that respect, then, the Judge is no better than a "Mexican Whig"—and according to our neighbor of the Republican, is morally a traitor to his country. And yet the Republican supports the man!— Village Record.

A Mince Pie Case.—A cook of a ship lately brought action in Boston against the second mate for handcuffing and abusing him during the voyage. It appears that the cook was ordered by the chief mate to make a pie of stewed dried apples and salt junk, minced fine; which he positively refused to do, having a due regard for his profession, and insisted that it could not be made without green apples. The defendant was discharged, however, as he acted under the orders of his superior officer, and the question is therefore still an open one: "Can a mince pie be made with stewed green apples and salt junk?"

"MONGRELS."

The Washington Union denounces the "Democrats" that participated in the late Taylor meeting at Harrisburg, as "*mongrels*," and declares them to be 'unsound'. It will be remembered that Judge Bucher, Judge Lewis, Hon. Simon Cameron, James Peacock, Esq., Hon. William Dock and other prominent men in the Locofoco ranks took part in said meeting. How those gentlemen will relish this kind of "*flattery*," remains to be seen. It will, we opine, scarcely "bring them back into the fold."—Lanc. Trib.

Baron Lionel de Rothschild and Lord John Russel, are elected to the House of Commons by the city of London. The election of the former is regarded as the first step towards the emancipation of the Jews, and a high honor conferred upon one of that despised nation.

Gen. Paredes.—It is said that the Ex-President of Mexico took the British steamer at Havana for Vera Oruz. Information of the fact was sent out by the same vessel, to have him arrested should he attempt to land.

Elijah Hummel, a Revolutionary soldier, died in Delaware township, Hunterdon county, N. J. on the 13th ult. aged 95 years.

PUBLIC SALE.

TWO CARDING MACHINES

AND FULLING MILL.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of George Hay, dec'd., will sell at public sale on Friday the 17th September inst., ten or fifteen acres of land situate in Summit tp Somerset county, Pa., adjoining land of Daniel Baer, David Hay and others, on which are erected a fulling mill, two carding machines, a house, one and a half stories high, and a stable. Sale will be held on the premises.

BENJ. HAY,
SIMON HAY.
Sept. 7. 1847 Ex'rs.

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Boylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	30	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	½	Dayton	"
Washington "	½	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	½	Frnklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	½	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	5	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	—	Sciota	"
Lewistown	½	Lancaster	10
Middletown	½	Hamilton	13
Carlisle	½	Granville	50
Erie bank	½	Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers' and Drovers'		Urbana	50
Bank, Waynesburg	"	MARYLAND.	
Harrisburg	"	Baltimore banks	par
Honesdale	"	B. & O. R. R. Scrip	10
Lebanon	"	Cumb. Bk Allegany	½
Pottsville	"	Far. Bk of Maryland	"
Wyoming	"	Far.& M.bk Frederick	"
York Bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
West Branch bank	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Mineral bank	"
Merchants & Man bk	"	Patapsco bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Washington bank	"
City & County Scrip	½	Bank of Westminster	"

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS. For sale at this Office.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of John Bowman, late of Brothersvalley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers residingin said township; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the deceased, on Thursday the 16th day of September next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

CYRUS BOWMAN,
ELIAS BOWMAN.
August 10, 1847-6t* Adm'rs

Commissioners' Sale
OF
UNSEATED LANDS.

THE following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Somerset county, and remaining unredeemed for the term of five years, the Commissioners of said county in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, hereby give notice that they will expose the same to public sale, at their office, in the borough of Somerset, on Thursday, the 14th day day of October next—for the payment of taxes and costs due thereon.

Acres.	Warrantees.	Taxes & costs
	Conemaugh township.	
416½	Statler Jacob Sr.	$5,03
412	Newbold John L.	5,00
440	Slick John	5,27½
430½	Ross George	5,17½
	Jenner township,	
385	Dehaven Peter	5,67½
320	Bachman Peter	4,87½
404	Jones William	5,92½
400½	Black James	8,22
	Milford township,	
309¾	Wells James, jr.	3,96
50	Hart William	1,08
150	Brook Jacob	5,29½
	Allegheny township,	
158	Beam Thomas	2,25
456	Potter James	5,59½
400	Black John	4,88
418	Bridge John	12,61½
394	Wells John E.	4,81½
265	Dow William	353½
452½	Potts Jonathan	5,35
378	Hemphill Christian	4,60
167	Melor James	2,88
390½	Statler Emanuel	4,81½
419½	Ling Peter	7,40
	Paint township,	
400	Stockton Richard	4,87
435½	Sprout John	5,22
400	Sprogle Thomas	4,87
400½	Warner Thomas	4,87½
417½	Haines John, Elias Adam,	5,03
	Shade township,	
400	Stokely Thomas	5,09
390½	Campbell Margaret	5,16
	Stonycreek township,	
300	Miller John	3,87
	Southampton township,	
200	Brand John	5,77
	Turkeyfoot township,	
108	King John	5,24
419½	Ling John	7,40
135	Clark John	4,95½

JOHN R. KING,
PETER BERKEY,
JOHN MONG,
Aug31-'47 Comm'rs.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$6 50 a 0 00
Wheat,	per bushel,	0 00 a 90
Rye,	"	60 a 0 65
Corn,	"	60 a 0 61
Oats,	"	33 a 0 35
Potatoes	"	00 a 1 00
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0 00
" dried	"	50 75
Peaches dried	"	1 50 a 1 75
Butter,	per pound,	00 a 0 00
Beef,	"	6 a 0 8

DANIEL KAUTZ. C. P. KAUTZ

HATS!! HATS!!!

Daniel Kautz & Son,



RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue to keep on hand at their Hatting establishment, in Berlin, opposite the store of S. Philson, Esq, all descriptions of HATS, which they will dispose of on the most accommodating terms for cash, wool, or other approved country produce. june15

A CARD.

THE undersigned, Forwarding Merchants, at Cumberland, Md., have disposed of their interest in the business, to Mr. Walter Shriver, who will conduct the same, on his own account, at the old stand, using the name and style of "Dickinson & Co."

Mr. Shriver having long been their chief clerk, is well acquainted with the business, and the undersigned take pleasure in recommending him to the patronage of their old friends, who may be sending Merchandise or Produce over the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

DICKINSON & CO.
Aug24,-'47-2m*

United States Newspaper Advertising and Subscription Agency,

FOR English, German and French papers. Advertisements inserted to order in the various newspapers published in the United States, at the same terms that are charged at the different offices.

Merchants' Accounts, and others collected and promptly attended to in all parts of the United States.

E. W. CARR.
Authorized Newspaper Agent, Sun Buildings, Third and Dock Streets, opposite Merchants' Exchange, or 440 North Fourth street.

Printing Inks of every description, furnished to publishers at manufacturer's prices.

N. B.—Warranted to give satisfaction.

NOTICE.

TO ALL PERSONS WHO KNOW THEMSELVES indebted for FEES and TAXES on suits brought or judgments entered during my term of office as Prothonotary. Stern necessity will compel me, however reluctant I may be after the **10th day of September next,** to enforce the collection of all fees, &c., that are not settled by cash or note before that time. I cannot longer consent to pay interest on moneys advanced for Taxes. Bills will be ready for all at next Court, which I trust will be attended to.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON.
july 13-1847-2m.

SOMERSET FOUNDRY.

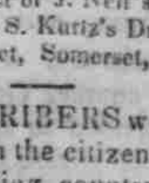
THE undersigned would inform the citizens at large, that they have fitted up a steam engine in complete order, which will enable them to say that they can compete with any establishment in Western Pennsylvania, in the way of castings. Their casting will consist in part, of

Stoves, Grates, Ploughs, and
Plough Points, and all kinds and description of HOLLOW-WARE.

They have also fitted up turning lathes and are ready at any time to take in turning, which will be done on the shortest notice.

It has been but a short time since the above named Foundry has been put in operation, and the undersigned are thankful for the very flattering support already offered them. They would also add, that they hope to give satisfaction to all who will hereafter give them a call.

ARMSTRONG & CO.
Somerset, Aug24, '47-3m

CHAIRS!  **CHAIRS!**

GORDON & MITCHELL,
Shop one door west of J. Neff's Tavern, and nearly opposite S. Kurtz's Drug Store, Main Street, Somerset, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country, that they intend to carry on the

Chair Making Business,

at their old stand, where they will constantly keep on hand and will make to order

Common, Fancy, & Tippecanoe CHAIRS,
Settees & Boston Rocking Chairs,

which they will sell very low for cash or exchange for lumber or approved country produce.

GEORGE L. GORDON,
C. F. MITCHELL.
june15-'47

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848.

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. ANDREW STEWART.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention

IMPROVEMENT OF THE YOUGHIOGHENY AND THE TURNPIKE BETWEEN WEST NEWTON AND CUMBERLAND.

Measures are in progress to improve the navigation of the Youghiogheny so as to make it safe for steamboats to ascend as high up as West Newton, in the expectation that the citizens along the turnpike from thence to Cumberland will so improve that road as to secure for it the freight and travel between the above mentioned points. In case, however, that the turnpike is not so improved, then it is contemplated to extend the navigation as far up the river as practicable and unite it by means of a road with the National road, probably at Petersburgh. The reader will find in another column a copy of a letter from a gentleman in West Newton, setting forth some of the advantages of the contemplated improvement, and to which we refer in the hope that the suggestion therein will be considered and acted upon.

THE MEETINGS.

The proceedings of the Whig Meetings held at the Court House last week, will be found in to-day's paper. We hardly ever saw a more enthusiastic assemblage. The utmost harmony prevailed—the resolutions were received with applause and adopted unanimously—and the speakers were frequently cheered in a manner that told of the deep interest that is felt by the yeomanry of our county in the approaching election. The party was never more firmly united and bent upon success, than it is at the present time—and we can safely assure our political friends throughout the State that Somerset—the "Banner County"—will do her whole duty at the ensuing election.

THE MARKETS.

Philadelphia.—Flour, Western $5,75 a 5,87. Wheat, prime red 123 a 125a.—Corn, prime yellow 75c.

Baltimore.—Flour $5,50 a $5,75.—Wheat, small sales at 115 a 120. Prime red 106 a 110. Corn, white 72c.

New York.—No change in prices of Flour. Wheat, red 120c. Corn, Western mixed 73 a 74c. Yellow, prime 76.

SHERIFFS PROCLAMATION. — CORRECTION.—The citizens of Jefferson township having elected their Judge and Inspectors of elections, those elected will supercede the persons designated in the Sheriffs Proclamation, as published last week.

☞Geo. Lippard a prominent Locofoco of Philadelphia, and somewhat noted for his literary productions, has renounced his allegiance, and says, "I have no wish to be identified any longer with any party that behaves so disgracefully."

☞Henry F. Schell, Joseph F. Loy, John D. Roddy, and Hezekiah P. Hite, Esquires, were, on motion of E. Scull, Esq., admitted last week to practice as Attorneys in the several courts of this county.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.

The Nashville Whig gives full returns of the late election in that State. The Whigs have one of a majority in the Senate, and none in the House of Representatives.

☞We have been requested to call the attention of Collectors of taxes to a notice of the County Commissioners, which will be found in our advertising columns,

J. M. G. LESCURE, one of the publishers of the Harrisburgh Union, and holding the office of Pennsylvania State Printer, died at Harrisburg on Saturday.

☞Hon. Silas Wright died at his residence in the State of New York, on the 27th ult., of apoplexy, aged about 55 years.

INDIANA.—In the Senate there is again a tie—for the third time in a few years—and in the House the Whigs have a majority of 8.

Spurious quarter eagles are in circulation, so well executed that one of them was taken in a N. York bank last week. Look out.

Hon. John P. Kennedy has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs of the Fourth District of Md.

The Yellow Fever, at last accounts, was carrying off its victims in New Orleans, at the rate of 72 per day.

Col. Yell's remains were consigned to the tomb in Fayetteville, Arkansas, on the 3d inst. The ceremonies were attended by four thousand persons.

The Chicago Tribune says, the recent convention held in that city, put into the pockets of the citizens from $50,000 to $100,000.

Large and enthusiastic Whig and Antimasonic County Meeting.

The "Frosty Sons of Thunder" in Motion!!!

Pursuant to a notice published in the Whig papers of Somerset, an unusually large and enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs and Antimasons of the county was held at the Court House on Tuesday evening, 31st August. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:—

SAMUEL ELDER, of Addison, Pres't.

WM. CRITCHFELD, of Southampton,
DANIEL BERKEY, of Paint,
JESSE SLICK, of Shade,
ISRAEL RHOADS, of Turkeyfoot,
SAMUEL BOGER, of Brothersvalley,
JOHN CASEBEER, of Somerset,
ADAM MAURER, of Quemahoning,
HENRY CHORPENNING, of Somerset bor.
PETER SHULTZ, of Milford,
Vice Presidents.

Elijah Wagner, of Elklick,
Owen Morgan, of Jenner,
John Knable, of Milford,
R. R. Marshall, of Somerset bor.
Secretaries.

After the organization of the meeting, the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions, viz: Samuel W. Pearson, Esq., Samuel Murphy, Esq., Dr. M. Berkey, George A. Clarke, Thomas Hanna, Esq., William Meyers, Josiah Lichtenberger, John Hamer, Esq., and Daniel Bowman.

During the absence of the Committee, Col. J. R. Edie entertained the meeting in a speech replete with sound argument; and after the committee had made their report, excellent speeches were made by Messrs. Pearson, Kimmel, Ogle, Gebhart, and Jost J. Stutzman.

The following resolutions were reported by the committee and adopted by the meeting UNANIMOUSLY:

Resolved, That a large majority of the people of this county, remain as ever true to the glorious principles under whose banner the people of the Union in 1840, by an overwhelming vote, drove the spoilers from office—those only true Democratic principles on which our once sacred Constitution was based, and by the observance and exercise of which that inestimable chart of our liberties was preserved inviolate, a more perfect union was formed, justice established, domestic tranquility ensured, the common defence provided for, the general welfare promoted, and the blessings of liberty secured to the free citizens of our happy republic.

Resolved, That we heartily concur with President Polk in his description of the blessings eminating from our Federal Union, up to the period when he assumed the Executive chair: "Beneath its "benign sway PEACE and prosperity "prevail. Freed from the BURDENS "AND MISERIES OF WAR, our trade and "intercourse have extended throughout the world. Mind, no longer, tasked "in devising means to accomplish or resist SCHEMES OF AMBITION, USURPATION, "OR CONQUEST, is devoting itself to man's "TRUE INTERESTS, and developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of "nature to minister to his enjoyments." But alas! how are our worst fears of the consequences of his elevation more than realized, and his specious promises falsified, when we reflect upon the "WAR OF INVASION," the "WAR OF TERRITORIAL CONQUEST" as the tory Ingersoll openly confessed in Congres, in which our misgoverned country is now engaged.

Resolved, That to the unrighteous annexation of Texas, resisted in every stage of its progress by the patriotic Whig party, is attributable this "miserable war" with all its untold histories of noble lives lost, of crippled limbs, of injured health, of broken, desolate hearts, and of widowed wives and orphan children throughout our once peaceful and happy country.

Resolved, That while we heartily adopt the sentiment of the noble hearted Clay; "this glorious and beautiful land is "our common country—in peace or in "war—in weal or in woe—under bad administration or good goverment"—we will "remember to stand by it"—yet "fearless of denunciations from any quarter," we will not cease to denounce those who have wantonly trampled the Constitution under foot, and unjustifiably involved our country in all the "burdens and miseries of war."

Resolved, That the declaration of Polk and the Locofoco party, that the war was consequent upon the refusal on the part of Mexico to receive a minister from our government (while she agreed to receive a Commissioner) to negotiate in regard to the boundary between Texas and Mexico, and the now shameful, humiliating position of the government in sending a clerk of one of the Departments with the budget of three millions to buy a peace, if it cannot be obtained by begging, is a miserable commentary upon the bravado style of the administration a few short months ago, and shows clearly that the government is in the hands of men possessing neither wisdom or courage, virtue or independence.

Resolved, That the refusal of the last Locofoco Congress to vote a half a million of dollars to save the lives of starving thousands in Ireland, and the appropriation of three millions to buy or patch up a peace with that old unipede Santa Anna, taken in connexion with the fact of the old rascal being smuggled into Mexico by Polk, should consign his administration to universal reprobation, and would fully justify us in fastening upon the brows of his followers the motto, to be read of all men, "millions for Santa Anna, not a cent for Ireland."

Resolved, That whilst we rejoice at the success of the American arms in Mexico, and sympathise with the relatives and friends of those of our countrymen who have fallen either in the conflicts or by disease—and whilst we would furnish all necessary means to prosecute the war to a speedy and successful termination—we view it as Mr. Polk's war, commenced by him without authority from Congress, and carried on without vigor or judgment on his part—and shall hold him and his partizans responsible for its cost—for the sacrifice of thousands of lives and the expenditure of millions of money.

Resolved, That Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR has proved himself to be both a brave and prudent commander; that we recognize in him a genuine Republican holding the principles of the Whig party of the nation; and that, as we were among the first to name him for the Presidency, we are gratified at the numerous demonstrations that have been made elsewhere in his favor since, and which leaves but little doubt, if any, of his being rewarded with that high distinction by the spontaneous voice of a free and grateful people.

Resolved, That we as a portion of the Whig party of Pennsylvania, claim for our State the next Whig candidate for Vice President, and take pleasure in uniting with the Whigs of other States who have taken a stand in favor of our immediate Representative, the Hon. ANDREW STEWART, for that elevated and responsible post.

Resolved, That we now repeat the opinion so often expressed by us heretofore, that the Public Lands are the property of, and ought to be divided amongst the States; but if Congress persist in refusing to enact a law for that purpose, that then it is its duty so to reduce the prices of those lands as to enable the poorer classes to become purchasers, and that they should be sold to none except actual settlers.

Resolved, That the thanks of the People of the Commonwealth are due to our active Whig Canal Commissioner, JAMES M. POWER, and to the efficient Whig State Treasurer, JOHN BANKS, for the manner in which they have conducted their respective Departments, having not only restored the credit of the State, the one by prudent management of the Public Works and the other by a judicious application of the means thus secured, but actually leaving a surplus of over 300,000 dollars in the Treasury after paying the interest due on the first of August. When a Whig State Treasurer and a single Whig in the Canal board have accomplished thus much in less than one year, what may we not reasonably expect from a Whig Governor and a majority of Whig Canal Commissioners in three years?

Resolved, That we most cordially extend to the officers and men of our army and navy engaged in the Mexican War, the meed of praise for their consumate skill, untiring perseverance, and undaunted bravery, as honorable alike to themselves and their country.

Resolved, That whilst Locofocoism in one section is trying to "Kane" the people into the support of Francis R. Shunk by pretending that its members had abandoned Polk and his Administration, in other sections it is rallying its forces under the old banner of "POLK, DALLAS AND SHUNK;" thus furnishing ample evidence of its determination to carry on the contest of 1847 in a manner not more honorable than they did that of 1844, when by means the most disreputable they secured the vote of Pennsylvania to James K. Polk.

Resolved, That we refer with pride and satisfaction to the fact that the last Legislature, composed of a majority of Whigs, was the most economical that has been in session for many years, having reduced its own expenditures at least twenty thousand dollars below the amount usually expended by the Locofocos, and transacted the business of their constituents in a much shorter time than it was done in former years.

Resolved, That the present State debt was created and the present State tax imposed by our opponents, the Locofocos; and that the object of the Whig party in urging the election of a Whig Governor, Canal Commissioner and Legislature, is to introduce economy and retrenchment in the management of the affairs of the Commonwealth, so as to relieve her citizens from at least a portion of the burdens of taxation.

Resolved, That the glorious results of the late elections for Congress, especially in the South where additional slave territory might be supposed to be desirable, changing the Locofoco majority from 67 to a Whig majority of from 5 to 10, have stamped the Administration, its authors and abettors with unqualified disapprobation and the Whig victory in Tennessee must prove specially mortifying to her unfortunate son in the White House.

Resolved, That we will cordially support by all honorable means the Whig candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, Gen. James Irvin and Joseph W Patton, believing them both to be every way qualified to fill the respective stations for which they are presented, and we hereby give notice to our Whig brethren throughout the State, that now as ever Somerset County will take the right of the Whig column.

Resolved, That the ticket presented to the people of Somerset county for their suffrages at the coming election, is one eminently worthy their enthusiastic support, being composed of men throughout who fill the Jeffersonian requirement of honesty and capacity.

Resolved, That we will go into the contest this fall with a determination to stand by the candidates of the Whig and Antimasonic party, believing that their success is necessary to the carrying out of the principles on which the welfare of the country depends.

After the adoption of the foregoing, it was resolved to hold an adjourned meeting at this place on Thursday evening.

Thursday Evening's Proceedings.

On motion, the following officers were appointed:

JOHN WITT, Esq., President.
JOHN K. M'MILLEN,
JOHN WAGNER,
THOMAS HANNA,
JESSE CRITCHFIELD,
HENRY SCHELL,
CHRISTOPHER BEAM,
Vice Presidents.

Israel Rhoads,
Samuel M. Pile,
Peter Keim,
Jenkins Griffith, Secretaries.

The following preamble and resolutions were then offered by Samuel W. Pearson, Esq., and adopted unanimously.

Whereas, MARTIN VAN BUREN in 1827 gave his vote in Congress for a General Bankrupt Law, recommended such a law for corporations, in his Presidential Message of 1837, and again in 1840 in a letter to citizens of New York, he admitted that he voted for such a law in 1827, acknowledging, to use his own language, that "an occasion of at least equal emergency for such a law exists at this time, "the embarrassments caused by the pernicious expansion of the currency and "the consequent facilities of credit and "rash enterprises, which have unfortunately characterized the last few years "ARE such as to render an interference of "this kind CONDUCIVE, if not ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO THE PUBLIC GOOD. I "WOULD THEREFORE HAVE UNHESITATINGLY CO-OPERATED AT THE PASSAGE OF "SUCH A LAW, properly guarded against "frauds and so framed as to secure the "creditors the present estate of their debtors, when the latter were discharged "from their obligations."

And whereas, Col. R. M. JOHNSON in 1827 voted for a Bankrupt law in the Senate, and on the 18th January, 1839, in a letter written from Washington, declared that such a law should be enacted, "its "provisions to extend to all classes of every profession, invo'un'ary as to merchants "and voluntary as to others," that it "SHOULD EMBRACE ALL CLASSES EXISTING "AT THE PASSAGE OF THE LAW, as well "as all which may happen in future."

And whereas, Messrs. BENTON, Senator from Missouri, NORVELL of Michigan, WALKER of Mississippi, STRANGE of North Carolina, NICHOLSON of Tennessee, WALL of New Jersey and many other prominent members of the Locofoco party, in both houses of Congress equally with, if not more strenuously than the Whigs, urged the passage of such a law; Mr Norvell declaring that *"no measure, no combination of measures that "we can adopt, would afford one tenth "part of the relief to the country which "will be secured to it by the passage of "a uniform law of Bankruptcy."*

And whereas, The people of Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, by thousands of petitions, and Maine and Michigan by resolutions of the Legislature, prayed for the passage of a Bankrupt law during the session of 1839-'40.

And whereas, The passage of such a law at that session was postponed until the next session, in accordance with the urgent efforts of Senator Benton, who declared that "Five hundred thousand voters demanding the passage of a law on "the eve of an election, must have an influence on the hopes and fears of the "lawgiver, as well as on his judgment "and conscience."

And whereas, When the Whig Congress of 1841 assembled, and the votes of 500,000 unfortunate petitioners were no longer needed by the Locofocos, when it was no longer necessary or profitable for them to play the heartless demagogue, the passage of a Bankrupt law devolved upon the Whigs and a few of the honorable independent Locos, among whom was Walker, now Polk's Secretary of the Treasury, who said on the 25. July 1841, "If this law was not passed, the thou"sands of unfortunate debtors in this "country, would either have to wear the "chains of the slave, or become exiles "from their Native Land."

And whereas, During both the Sessions of Congress at which the Bankrupt law was passed and repealed, only 2,133 petitioners asked for its repeal, 1,206 for a modification, 4,343 for a modification or repeal, 447 for a postponement, while 42,169 remonstrated against a repeal.

And whereas, It is manifest from the whole history of the passage of the Bankrupt law of 1841, that it was not a party question at all, but was supported by prominent men of both parties.

Therefore Resolved, That the infamous conduct of the Locofocos in charging upon the Whigs the sole authorship of the Bankrupt Law, and especially in calling Gen. Irvin its father, is unequalled in its foul mendacity and base hypocrisy by any or all the reckless charges ever made by a prostituted press and party against political opponents in this or any other country.

Resolved, That the submission of the Whigs to the will of the people as manifested since the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, they showing no disposition to re-enact a law against their wishes, presents a striking contrast to the utter disregard exhibited by the Locofocos to the People's will relative to the Sub-Treasury law, passing it as they did clearly and boastingly against the protestations of both Democrats and Whigs, who predicted the worst effects from its adoption.

Resolved, That the people of this country are irreconcilably opposed to the Annexation of any more Slave Territory to the United States.

Ordered that the whole proceedings be published in the "Somerset Herald," and all other papers throughout the State favorable to the Whig cause.

The Suspension Bridge, projected, over Niagara river, just below the Falls, seems certain of success.

Married:

On the 26th August, by the Rev. J. J. Covert, Mr. Samuel Hill, to Miss Mary Annetta Neely, both of Stoystown.

On the 31st August, by Wm. Reel, Esq., Mr. Elias Bender, to Miss Eve Gull, both of Stonycreek tp.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

THE firm of Shryock, Bingham and Co. at Shade Furnace was dissolved on the 27th day of July last, by Jno. K. Shryock transferring his interest in said firm to A. F. Royer. The business is now conducted by Wm. L. Shryock, Rob't. Bingham and A. F. Royer, under the name of

SHRYOCK, BINGHAM & ROYER.

August 30 1847—sept7-3t

Stray Steer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Turkeyfoot township, about the 4th of July last, a 3 year old

Red Steer,

branded on the left hip "B. S." a white stripe on back between the hips, and has long slim horns. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs.

Sept7-'47-3t* JOHN BROOK.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Samuel Kimmel and David Findley, late of Stonycreek township, dec'd, in the Fulling, Carding and Manufacturing business, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st day of April, 1847. All claims due the late firm are to be paid to Samuel Kimmel, who has the books in his hands, and urges a settlement without delay to save costs.

DAVID HUSBAND,
MARY FINDLEY,
Adm'rs of D. Findley,
SAMUEL KIMMEL.

Sept7-'47 3t

Notice to Collectors.

THE Commissioners of Somerset co., hereby notify the Collectors of taxes, that it is positively necessary they should each pay into the treasury, as large an amount of money as possible on or before the first day of October next. On that day the annual payment of one thousand dollars upon the property purchased for the use of the poor, becomes due, and it is expected that every man will perform his duty in regard to paying off said claim, and thus save the payment of interest.

By order of the Board.
R. L. STEWART,
Sept. 7. 1847. Clerk.

LIME KILN.

THE undersigned give notice that they have lately erected on the land of Samuel Boger, in Brothersvalley township, 3 miles south of Berlin, a large

Lime Oven,

which is now in successful operation — The oven is conveniently to a coal bank, which will enable them to burn and furnish any quantity of lime on short notice, and at the low price of

8 cents per bushel.

They are assured that they can furnish as good a quality of lime as can be had at any other Kiln in this county or elsewhere. All persons are invited to give them a call, and if they are not satisfied with the quality and prices, they need not purchase.

CONRAD STOY & CO.

Sept7-'47-4t

Public Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM,

in Conemaugh township, Somerset co., Pa.

THERE will be sold by public outcry on the premises of John Forney, dec'd in Conemaugh tp, Somerset county, Pa., on Saturday the 16th day of October next. One plantation or

Tract of Land,

containing 180 acres and allowance, more or less, about 150 Acres cleared and under good fence, 25 or 30 acres in good meadow, not less than 50 ton of hay made yearly, with never failing water in each field; adjoining lands of John Burntrager, Samuel Berkey, and others, with a large two story frame house,

BANK BARN,

cider mill and press and other buildings; also an orchard and sugar camp on the premises. Terms of sale, two thousand dollars in hand, of which the interest of one thousand to be paid to the widow, at five per cent yearly during her life, after her death the above one thousand dollars to be paid in five eqal annual payments without interest; also the gales to be paid in six annual payments. Also to be sold subject to a dower of twenty one dollars and fifty cents to the widow of Sep. Miller, dec'd., during her life time. Also at the same time and place another tract or parcel of wood land in Jenner township, Somerset co., Pa. containing 57 acres more or less, adjoining land of John Burntrager, John Dibert and others, well timbered. Attendance will be given by

JOHN FORNEY, } Ex'rs.
MICHAEL HORNER, }

Sept. 7. 1847.*

Notice.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the undersigned, while engaged in the TINNING BUSINESS, by note or book account, are requested to make payment of the same immediately to J. H. Benford, as a longer indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES H. BENFORD & CO.

Sept 6 '47.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale on the premises, on Friday the 8th of October next, the following valuable Real Estate, late the property of David Dibert, deceased, viz:

One Tract of Land,

being the home place, in Quemahoning township, Somerset county, containing 300 acres, about the one half cleared, and about 30 acres in meadow, two orchards, a large brick dwelling house,

one frame and one log house,

a bank barn and spring house, and other outbuildings, and sugar camp on the premises, situate one mile west of Stoystown on the turnpike, adjoining land of George Hertzel, Jonathan Statler and others.

Also one tract, adjoining the above mentioned tract, containing about

Twenty acres more or less,

a part thereof cleared and under fences.

Terms of Sale: One third of the purchase money to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid annually to the widow, during her lifetime, and at her decease the principal to be paid to the heirs of said deceased; the one half of the remainder of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in one year, without interest, to be secured by judgment bond or mortgage.

Attendance will be given by John Dibert and Adam Mowry, Administrators of said deceased.

By the Court,
WM. H. PICKING,
Sept. 7. 1847. Clerk.

Dr. W. S. Harah,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Centreville and vicinity. His office is at the White Hall Inn, (Joseph Pile's,) where at all times he may be found, unless absent on professional business. june8-tf

Attention Guards.



YOU are hereby notified to parade on Friday the 10th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., on your usual ground.

By Order,
R. R. MARSHALL,
1st Serg't.

Somerset, Aug. 31, 1847.

Copper, Sheet-Iron and TIN-WARE, MANUFACTORY,

One door east of the "Herald" Office, and immediately opposite Stahl's Hatter Shop, Main street, Somerset, Pa.

ALEXANDER SHAFFER,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and vicinity that he has purchased from J. H. Benford & Co., their entire stock, and that he will continue to manufacture, TIN,

Copper and Sheet-Iron-ware,

at the old stand. Having lately purchased at Cumberland, a fresh supply of tin, sheet-iron and copper, he is now prepared to make to order all kinds of ware in his line of business. His work shall not be surpassed in style or durability.

Merchants and others

who keep Tin-ware for sale had better give him a call, as he can sell them ware as low as it can be bought at any other shop of the kind in the county. Approved country produce taken in exchange for ware. Mending done on short notice, and reasonable prices. Remember the shop is on Main street, one door east of the "Herald" office, Somerset, Pa.

August 31, 1847.

N. B. A good journeyman wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Application to be made immediately.

Private Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM,

In Donegal tp., Westmoreland Co., Pa.

THE subscriber offers for sale a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND situate in Ligonier valley, Donegal tp., Westmoreland county, Pa., containing

187 ACRES,

adjoining lands of John Galbraith, John Philippi, Joseph Beatty, John Witherow and others, *one hundred* acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered, there is

25 acres in meadow,

and 20 acres sowed in timothy and clover last spring. The farm is well watered; the Loyalhanna creek passing through it, and a number of never failing springs of water thereon; there is on the premises a large and commodious

Two Story Frame House

and kitchen, a bank barn, smoke house, &c., and a saw mill on a good site; there is also an apple orchard and sugar camp on the premises. The above tract is situated in a good settlement, convenient to mill, within 2 miles of Centreville, and 6 of Ligonier, Laughlinstown and Donegal. Any person wishing to purchase will please call on Joseph Lloyd, Centreville, or Ephraim Lloyd, Donegal, who will show the premises and make known the terms. A good bargain will be given, and an indisputable title made by

JOHN LLOYD,

Aug31-'47-3m Mt Pleasant.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

COL. MAY'S OPINION OF GEN. TAYLOR.

Col. Charles May of the regular army, is a democrat. He got his original appointment in the army from Gen. Jackson. Said the old General, "Well young man, what can you do in Florida? Can you kill an Indian?" "Yes, General, and eat him afterwards." "Enough said; call up to-morrow and get your commission." Since that time, May has been in the service of old Zack—in the everglades of Florida—in the prairies of the West, and in the chapparels and among the mountains of Mexico. The Colonel was at the President's last night, and we met at Coleman's on his return. A number of gentlemen from the States were also present, and the Presidency became the theme. And they who have imbibed the idea that May can fight, but not talk, are mistaken. Just express a doubt of old Zack, and the man is eloquent. Said he, "I know the man, and I love him: a mere friendship for the old General won't answer; but I love him. He is no politician; but he is a patriot, from the crown of his chapeau to his spurs; and I'll trust him even with the Presidency. He is no party man, but he is a republican. When he promises a thing, it is as sure as truth and his sword is as good as gold. If there is one thing in which he is really ignorant, it is his ignorance of his own solid worth. I am a democrat. I believe a national bank a national evil. I hold to the principles of my party; yet I go for Gen. Taylor. He is as good as any party man we could get. I would trust him as I would trust Washington, who was no party man. I believe he will conduct the government after the plan of Washington. If I were to select a man as the best impersonation of our institutions, as the best living sample of a sturdy, substantial American, I would lay my hand upon the shoulder of my old General, and I would say, 'Gentlemen this is the man.' "I tell you, gentlemen, when you express a doubt of General Taylor's honesty of political independence, I feel bound to give him my feeble defence. You may talk about not going for any man excepting the democratic nominee, and going for the nominee, anyhow, and for no other man. But, gentlemen, you will excuse me, if I decline to be handcuffed.—A free man likes to have the free use of his hands, and the free exercise of his opinions."

Such are substantially, if not to the letter, the opinions of Col. May, of the 2d dragoons, as we heard him express himself last night; and though we have no authority to report him, and doubt but that he will be surprised to find his words in print, yet, as his sentiments are in every way creditable to the man and the soldier, we have chosen to give them a wider hearing than the half dozen persons who were present during this interview. It is useless to say that the national convention waive all further litigation of the merits of the nominee over every other candidate.—Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES.

A man who was lately arrested at Eaton, Ohio, for arson, has made some important disclosures. He states that there is a mammoth company of pickpockets, thieves, robbers, and even murderers, by the name of the "Royal Band," or "Boston Sons," that have their headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa. At Lawrenceburg, Ia., they have another resort, for the convenience of the "Sons," and one at Eaton, a small branch, yet organized under a regular captain, who enjoys the noted sobriquet of "Captain Kidd." This band had laid their plans for several extensive robberies—burning and destroying property, and even murders. Several persons residing at Eaton are implicated and some have left the place.

FEMALE SOCIETY.

Nothing is better adapted to give the last polish to the education of young men than the conversation of virtuous and accomplished women. Their society serves to smooth the rough edges of our character, and to mellow our tempers; in short, the man who has never been acquainted with females of the better class, is not only deprived of many of the purest pleasures, but will have but little success in social life, and we would not like to be connected by the bonds of friendship with a man that has a bad opinion and speeaks ill of the female sex in general.

MURDER BY A BOY.—In Bristol (Conn.) on Thursday last, a boy about 10 years of age, immediately after being reproved by his uncle; with whom he was living, went into the house, and and bringing out a gun, diliberately shot him, killing him almost instantly.

The skeleton frame of Major Ringgold's noble charger, who fell like his master in battle, has been secured after considerable trouble, and is to be brought to Baltimore.

BLANK DEEDS.

A Lot of Blank Deeds just printed, on fine white paper, and now for sale at this office.

☞ *Citizens of Somerset.* ☜

Pause! Reflect!! Decide!!!

Men may cry peace! peace!! when there is no peace!!!

The war! is actually begun!! but 'Gen. Taylor never surrenders," neither does the "Rev. B. Hibbard's Vegetable Antibilious Family Pills," where they once charge upon bilious diseases, such as bilious, remitting, intermitting, congestive, typhus and eruptive fevers, bilious cholic, cholera morbus, dysentary, sick head-ache, &c. in short all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach and blood; keep the liver stimulated into healthy action, the blood cleansed from all impurities, and you are certain to procure and maintain uninterrupted good health. The most potent purifyer of the blood and corrector of the liver is "Hibbard's pills."

Females if you are unwell, procure and use Rev. B. Hibbard's vegetable pills, they reopen all obstructions, cleanse the system, purify the blood and give animation, health and beauty to all who use them, such as you cannot receive from the use of any other medicine.—Dose half a pill.

Dyspeptics don't despair, here is a certain cure. Dyspepsia of ten years standing, and after all other medicines had failed, has been cured by the use of Rev B. Hibbard's pills; taken in quarter of pill doses, three times a day for three weeks.

Doctor J Wildemuth, of Montgomery co., Va., says he has used them in his practice for three years, and finds them the best medicine he has ever used: never being disappointed in any case he employed them in. We refer you to him personally.

These pills have such a reputation in Illinois, that they have given to them the name of "King Pills." Try them, you who are ill, and want a cheap, safe, certain and speedy remedy. Dose from half a pill to two pills. Circulars can be had of agents free of charge.

Price 12½, 25 and 50 cents per box,
Sold by the following agents, viz:
Snyder & Zimmerman, Stoystown,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
Walter Chalfant, Allegheny Summit,
J. H. & E. Benford, Snydersville,
Michael Sipe, Somerset tp.
William M'Creery, Druggist, Somerset, Pa., General and supplying agent for this county.

August 31, 1847-6m

THE Great Preventive Medicine!—Though Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have achieved triumph upon triumph, in the cure of obstinate cases o disease, even after they had been entirely given up, and after all other remedies had failed, yet their power of prevention may be justly esteemed their growing glory! "Storms," it is said, "purify the air," but storms do mischief also, and are so far an evil. Were it within human power to maintain the Electrical equilibrium between the earth and air, there would be no occession for storms, for the air would always be pure.

So of the human body. If kept free from morbid humors, the action is regular and healthy. But if those humors are allowed to accumulate, a crisis, or, in other words, a storm, will arise, which is always more or less dangerous.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are equally well calculated to prevent the storm, or to allay it when it comes. But prevention is better than cure, besides being cheaper and less troublesome.—The delay of a day in the commencement of sickness has often proved fatal, and always renders the case more difficult to manage.

Let the sickness be caused by changes of weather, high living, want of exercise, close confinement, functional derangement, or anything else, the effect upon the body is much the same—is equally dangerous, and is removable by the same means.

Have you a cold? Let it not ripen into Consumption. Are you Dyspeptic? Beware of the hypochondria. Two Pills taken every other night on an empty stomach, for a short time, will, in nine cases out of ten, cure the Dyspepsia, and thereby drive away the legion of "devils blue." For Headache, no medicine is superior to *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.* Costiveness, that prolific mother of disease, is caused by a torpid state of the liver, which these Pills effectually cures. By striking at the root of disease, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills prevent all and cure all.—They can hardly ever be taken amiss, if used with common discretion; and we commend them to the use of those who have not yet tried them.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds; Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village & town in the state.

Agents for Somerset County.

PARKER & ANKENY, Somerset,
M. A. Ross, Petersburg,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
G. Parker & Co, Jennerville,
Michael Sipe, Somerset township,
Anghinbaugh & Brubaker, Centreville
Stevens & Schlag, Bakerstown,
J. Shaffer Sr. & Co. Stoystown,
W. Chalfant, Buckstown,
Hay & Baer, Lavansville,
J. C. Darrell, Smithfield.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York, and 198 Tremont Street, Boston. [may4]

JOB PRINTING.

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff to give public notice of such election, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof,

I, Samuel Griffith,

High Sheriff of the County of Somerset do hereby make known and give public notice to the qualified electors of the said county, that a

GENERAL ELECTION

will be held on the second Tuesday of October next, (being the 12th day of the month,) at the several election districts, to wit:

The Electors of the borough and township of Somerset, to meet at the Court House, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Milford, to meet at the house of John Weller, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Turkeyfoot, to meet at the house of Joseph Pringey, (now George Ansel,) in said township;

The Electors of the township of Addison, to meet at the house of Samuel Elder, in the town of Petersburgh, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Elklick, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Joseph Mills, in Salisbury, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Summit, to meet at the School House of Myers' Mill, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Greenville, to meet at the house of Geo. Long, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Southampton, to meet at the house of Daniel Lepley, in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Berlin and the township of Brothersvalley, to meet at the house of Archibal Compton, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Stonycreek, to meet at the house of Jacob Will, jr, in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Stoystown, to meet at the house of John Hite, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Quemahoning, to meet at the house of David Shaffer, in Stoystown;

The Electors of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the house of James Philson, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Peter Levy, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Shade to meet at the house of Henry Fry, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Paint to meet at the School House erected on the land of Henry Berkey, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Jenner, to meet at the house of George Parker, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Jefferson, will elect at the house of Henry Baker, in said township;

At which time and places the Qualified Electors aforesaid will elect by ballot,

One Person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Member of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Commissioner of the County of Somerset,

One Person for County Treasurer.

One Person for Auditor of said County,

One Person for Poor House Director, for three years, and One Person for Poor House Director for one year.

☞ The election to be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to be kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed. ☜

"The inspectors and judges of the election, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock of the morning of the second Tuesday of October, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district."

"And it is further directed, that the Sheriff 'shall give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of election, the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceeding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected a judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacacy."

"In case any clerk, appointed under the provision of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during said year it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the place of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year."

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspector, and judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them, shall from time to time require."

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceeding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State 6 months Provided, That the white freeman, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes."

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First he produce a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another that has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make an oath to the payment thereof; or Second if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose an oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason thereof having paid tax, or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors, to examine such person on oath as the qualifications, and if he claims to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceeding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into the district for the purpose of voting therein.'

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district, in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, or district, or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to a vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than 6 months nor more than 2 years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid to procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets folded together with the intent illegally to vote, advise and procure another so to do, he or they offending shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars; and be imprisoned for any term not less than three or more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such an offence; and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

And the return judges of the respective districts are requested to meet at the Court House in the borough of Somerset, on the Friday succeeding the second Tueseday in October, (being the 15th) then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Somerset, this 24th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and the 72st of the Independence of the United States.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

March 2, 1847—1y

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,

PARTICULARLY TO

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D

'Gen. Taylor never surrenders!'

PINE MILL MANUFACTORY,

one half mile East of Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., near the great Philadelphia and Pittsburg Turnpike Road.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have entered into partnership in the *Woollen Manufacturing Business*, and having received new

POWER LOOMS

and *CARDING MACHINE* from the East, of the most approved and latest fashion; and all other machinery new and in prime order, they are ready and anxious to accommodate customers in every branch of manufacturing; from

WOOL CARDING

and Fulling to manufacturing Sattinetts, Cloths, Jeans, Flannells, Blankets, Carpetting, &c., &c., according to order, in a workmanlike manner,

And at 20 per cent lower than usual for manufacturing, without delay or disappointment. Having in their employ the most skilful workmen that can be procured, they feel confident of rendering entire satisfaction.

S. KIMMEL,
D. KOONTZ,

Pine Mills, April 27, 1847



Consumption of the Lungs.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—A compound Balsamic preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—the best remedy known to the world for the cure of Coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint and first stages of consumption.

We will not assert that this Balsam will cure Consumption in its very worst form, but it has cured many after all other means of relief had been tried in vain. And why not? It seems that WILD CHERRY was designed by Nature to be our PANECEA for the ravaging disease of this cold latitude. Let not the despairing invalid waste his money and lose time, to him so all important, in experimenting with the trashy nostrums of the day, but use at once a medicine that will cure, if a cure be possible—a medicine that science approves, and many years of experience has demonstrated that it always relieves.

"There is no such thing as fail" in the history of this wonderful BALSAM. Evidence the most convincing- evidence that no one could doubt, fully establishes this fact. For the sake of brevity we select the following from thousands.

Isaac Platt Esq., Editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, one of the most influential Journals in the state of New York, states, under the authority of his own name, that a young lady, a relative of his, of very delicate constitution was attacked in February, 1842, with severe cold, which immediately produced spitting of blood, cough, fever, and other dangerous and alarming symptons—Through medical treatment and care she partially recovered during the summer. But on the return of winter she was attacked more violently than at first, she became scarcely able to walk, and was troubled with cough, chills, and fever every day, and appeared to be going rapidly with Consumption; at this time, when there was no sine of improvement, Mr. Platt procured a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which she took, and it seemingly restored her. She got a second, and before it was half taken she was restored to perfect health, which she has enjoyed to the present time, without the slightest symptons of her former disease.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Fall, McCracken & Co. agents for the sale of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at Lancaster, Ohio.

To the Public.—I feel it my duty as an act of kindness to the afflicted, to inform them what Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry has done for my daughter,—There is many a parent who has given up a beloved daughter or son, as a prey to that fell destroyer consumption. They have, as I have done, tried all the most skilful and eminent physicians within their knowledge, and all of the most popular remedies that seemed to hold out some hope for a continuance of life, without getting any relief. ☞ To all such who, like me, have been seeking with trembling hope for some remedy of real efficiency, I would say, seek no farther but try at once Dr. Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry. My daughter Sarah Jane, aged 17 years, whose life for months had been dispaired of, and was supposed a sure prey to consumption, has been cured; restored to perfect health; and that too by using five bottles of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

JONATHAN COULSON.

Greenfield, Tp. Fairfield city, O March 15.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner o Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
S. KURTZ, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,

October 20, 1846—1y